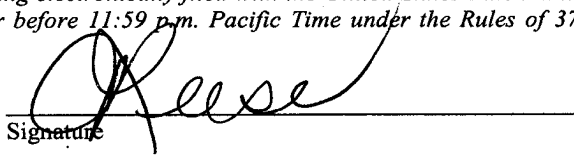


IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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 Signature

Appl No. : 10/635,122 Confirmation No. 2076
 Applicant : Duck-Chul Hwang, et al.
 Filed : August 6, 2003
 Title : POLYMER ELECTROLYTE FOR LITHIUM-SULFUR BATTERY AND
 LITHIUM-SULFUR BATTERY COMPRISING SAME

 TC/A.U. : 1745
 Examiner : Laura S. Weiner

 Docket No. : 50602/P849

 Customer No. : 23363

RESPONSE

Mail Stop Amendment
 Commissioner for Patents
 P.O. Box 1450
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Post Office Box 7068
 Pasadena, CA 91109-7068
 November 1, 2007

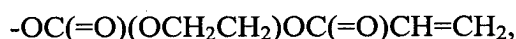
Commissioner:

Claims 1, 5, 6, 8-11, 14-17, 22-26, and 30-34 remain in this application. In the August 9, 2007 Office action, the examiner rejected claims 1, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 16 as anticipated by Yokoyama et al. The examiner asserts that the compounds represented by formula (VII) of Yokoyama et al. anticipate the claimed invention. However, applicant notes that the acrylic esters of Yokoyama et al. are not of the same form as the meth(acrylic) esters of the present invention. In particular, Yokoyama et al. discloses acrylic esters of the form shown in general formulae (I) and (II) at column 2, neither of which is of either of the forms set forth in claim 1:

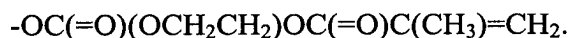


where n is an integer from 1 to 20.

In particular, it is noted that in general formula (I) of Yokoyama et al., if R^1 and R^2 are both H, m is 1, and n is zero, the formula is:



and if R^1 is CH_3 , R^2 is H, m is 1, and n is zero, the formula is:



Each resulting formula includes an extra oxygen not found in the claimed (meth)acrylic esters. When a similar analysis is performed for general formula (II) of Yokoyama et al. even greater differences are found as such compounds further include a chain portion not found in the claimed (meth)acrylic esters. Consequently, Yokoyama et al. fail to teach or suggest the invention of claim 1. Claim 1 and dependent claims 5, 6, 8, 11 and 16 are allowable over Yokoyama et al.

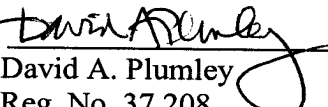
The examiner has further rejected claims 1, 5, 6, 8-11, 14-17, 22-26, and 30-34 as anticipated by Lee et al., citing Formulae 1-4. However, Formula 1 of Lee et al. is a polyethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate which, rather than corresponding to the claimed invention, corresponds to the polyethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate of the comparative examples of the present specification. The other formulae of Lee et al. are even further away from the claimed formulae. Consequently, neither Formula 1 nor any other formula disclosed by Lee et al. teaches or suggests either of the two specific (meth)acrylic esters of independent claims 1 or 17, and independent claims 1 and 17 are allowable over Lee et al., as are dependent claims 5, 6, 8-11, 14-17, 22-26, and 30-34.

The examiner has still further rejected claims 1, 5-6, 8-11, 14-16 as anticipated by Yamamoto et al. However, while Yamamoto et al. may teach polymers that include polyols and acrylates, nowhere does Yamamoto et al. teach the specific (meth)acrylic esters of claim 1. Consequently, Yamamoto et al. fail to teach or suggest the invention of claim 1. Claim 1 and dependent claims 5-6, 8-11, and 14-16 are allowable over Yamamoto et al.

Appln No. 10/635,122
Response date November 1, 2007
Reply to Office action of August 9, 2007

Claims 1, 5, 6, 8-11, 14-17, 22-26, and 30-34 remain in this application. Applicant submits that all claims are allowable. However, if there are any remaining issues, the examiner is asked to contact applicant's counsel at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP

By 
David A. Plumley
Reg. No. 37,208
626/795-9900

DAP/gl

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